

By 7 o'clock, and we adjourned and went to supper, and when we came back he said he had been instructed, and so I thought to withhold that information, and never referred it.

Q.—"Who said that to you?"

A.—"Judge Blodgett."

Q.—"At what time?"

A.—"That was above 7 o'clock, I think."

Q.—"Where did he say it to you?"

A.—"In the Grand Jury room, sir."

Q.—"He never said, I don't remember by what time, if he would make that statement in writing. It created a good deal of excitement in the jury room."

Q.—"What made it create excitement?"

A.—"Well, suppose any man would know what the indictment was."

Mr. Hamlin says:

Q.—"What took place then?"

A.—"Well, there may have been several things occurred, but the one thing occupied the entire attention of the Grand Jury to the exclusion of everything else."

Q.—"What was that one thing?"

A.—"Judge Bangs came in and informed us that, either by the instructions or under the direction of Judge Blodgett, who had advised with Judge Drummond, should not present the indictment against the Register in Bankruptcy for perjury."

Q.—"Are you through with your answer?"

A.—"No. If you want a statement of all that occurred, I will give it to you as I can remember. I will say to the Committee that it was a good deal of excitement on this occasion."

Q.—"Go on, and describe just what took place, and what was said."

A.—"I was seated at that time, if I remember correctly, the jury had remained at their room and would remain until our adjournment, in order when we adjourned to discharge us; that the Judge, I think, would be pleased to see us, and charge us as to the law in this case; whether there was a formal vote taken. I think there was, to no appear, before Judge Blodgett.

Mr. Morrow says:

Q.—"What transpired then?"

A.—"When we met at 7 o'clock we were informed by Judge Bangs that he was instructed to withdraw from us the indictment against Mr. Hibbard on the question of perjury for the reason that he had made under Judge Blodgett's construction of the law."

Mr. Lapham:

Q.—"You say it was made, —you mean the report?"

A.—"That the report was made? Yes, sir, by Mr. Knobell."

Q.—"What transpired then?"

The District Attorney was asked to put his objections to return the indictment and surrendering the indictment to us in writing, which he refused to do."

Q.—"Do you know whether or not Mr. Bangs had the indictment with him, and, if so, how do you know it?"

A.—"He informed us that he had."

HAD IT DRAWN.

I don't think he had the indictment with him in the jury room."

Q.—"That was the indictment for perjury?"

A.—"I think so. I think the indictment for perjury was the same as the one in the case."

Q.—"The indictment of the Grand Jury was not the same as the impressions of the Grand Jury were of Judge Blodgett's action or motives, but what he really said and did to prevent the finding of the indictment, or to procure its suppression when, if anything. There are but two persons who can answer this, namely: Judge Blodgett himself and Mr. Bangs, the District Attorney, as no one else is likely to be called in or released or heard what took place between them."

JUDGE BLODGETT'S VERSION

of the matter, under oath, is as follows:

Q.—"From whom did you learn them?"

A.—"I learned it from the District Attorney.

Q.—"In the interval the jury had been in session, or at any time before they were discharged, how he came to speak to Judge Blodgett about the matter of withholding his indictment, or how Judge Blodgett came to speak with him?"

A.—"After he had the information, and told you what he did, what next transpired?"

A.—"The District Attorney was requested to leave the jury-room, which he did, and the jury consulted over the matter, and there was considerable skirmishing among them over the matter, to no considerable feeling on the subject. But all finally abandoned the idea of taking that indictment from court."

Q.—"You say considerable feeling existed."

A.—"The feeling was in relation to this indictment for perjury, —not for the other offense."

A.—"A feeling that the indictment should not be withheld from them. There was some little opposition to continuing the session and investigate the matter, to know whether or not we could not compel it."

Q.—"Was there any attempt made to prepare an indictment?"

A.—"There was something said about it, and the question was said of Attorney Bangs; something like this: Suppose we should prepare an indictment, what would be the effect? Mr. Bangs informed us that he would have to, under Judge Blodgett's instructions, refuse to sign it, he it would be of no consequence."

Mr. Farmer says:

Q.—"Then what transpired when Judge Bangs came in with reference to this perjury indictment?"

Q.—"We were waiting anxiously for the papers to appear for our final closing up of the indictment. We—

HAD BEEN WAITING ALL DAY

very anxious to get the papers without any paper, and he says: 'Opposition of the Grand Jury. I must inform you that your proposed action in finding a bill of indictment for perjury cannot be accepted. You cannot sustain it. It will not be accepted by the Court, and therefore it is useless to press the matter, for we cannot receive it as such. It is useless to press the matter.'

Q.—"What did the Judge say?"

A.—"They rather brought the matter up to see if there was any way that they could press the matter, and get their business before the Court, but the District Attorney said that he had special instructions from his client, that they were not to be received and noted down if they were present, and of course he had to refuse to sign them under these instructions."

The testimony of the other Grand Juries who were examined upon this point was substantially the same as that quoted above; and from the whole it is evident that a high degree of excitement, if not indignation, pervaded the Grand Jury, growing out of what they perhaps considered an arbitrary action of the Court.

NOT A CORRUPT EXECRICE

of authority on the part of the Judge, and that feeling was possibly intensified to some extent by certain circumstances which had previously transpired, and from the evidence that the question whether, under the law, a clause of section 10 of the Bankrupt act of June 22, 1874, Register was required to report the total amount of fees and emoluments received or earned by him during the year in all cases, whatever, in any case the amount received or earned in the course of his business, had been examined by the Grand Jury, and was under investigation, and that Mr. Bradley, the Clerk of the Court, had testified before them that soon after the law was passed Mr. Hibbard had consulted him with regard to the proper construction of that clause, and he gave his opinion to Mr. Hibbard, that he was required to report the amount of fees and emoluments received by him during the year, and was under investigation, and that Mr. Bradley, the Clerk of the Court, had testified before them that soon after the law was passed Mr. Hibbard had consulted him with regard to the proper construction of that clause, and he gave his opinion to Mr. Hibbard, that he was required to report the amount of fees and emoluments received by him during the year.

FROM ALL CASES WHETHER.

without respect to the time when they were referred to him, but that Mr. Hibbard had about the same time consulted Judge Blodgett with regard to the proper construction of the Judge's construction of the clause that it related only to cases referred to the Judge during the year.

It appears, also, that the District Attorney felt very uncertain about the proper construction to be given to it, and had taken occasion to ask the opinion of certain lawyers who had been called to testify, with the result that the following statement of the Mr. James Crow:

"Did you send for attorneys and get their legal opinion as a Grand Jury?"

A.—"The best of my recollection is, we sent to attorneys to find out what action had been taken in regard to the construction of the law, and that the Judge's construction of the law was a little anxious to find out their opinion. I was right close to the attorneys. Judge Trumbull was asked what he thought of the law, and he said that he was not improper for him to give an answer. Mr. Ayer read the law, and stated to the jury that he was not giving any construction upon the law, and Judge Blodgett was the proper one to apply to

the proper person.

What transpired when Judge Blodgett was inquired of by the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Crow was also told. He says: "Judge Blodgett called to me as I was going upstairs, and said that the jury had been sending for attorneys to set their construction upon certain points of law, and that it was the fact it was very improper; that he would not allow it; that the District Attorney was the proper one to apply to

the proper person, and to get their construction of the law, or to the Court. If the Judge wished his construction of the law, let them come down before him. He said also that when he sent us out to our room he had no idea we were going to be at the fall adjournment into the chamber. He said that we were wasting a great deal of time in taking irrelevant testimony, that is, testimony, he said, which would be totally inadmissible before a court and traverse jury, —and that we were delaying time this way. We were running the Government to a big expense, and delaying, as I understood, the business of the Court. I told him I had some information from the Judge, Blodgett. He called me into his office, and I told him what Judge Blodgett said, and he said, 'Well, I have made a motion to the Court to appoint a committee of three to wait upon Judge Blodgett, and state to him that he had been informed; that we had not sent for any attorneys, and asked their legal opinion, which was a fact, as we had not, and I was one of the Committee, and Mr. Crow and Mr. Spofford were called upon Judge Blodgett, and I told him that I had made a statement to the jury, —and the Judge Blodgett, —and he said, 'Well, I have made a motion to the Court to appoint a committee of three to wait upon Judge Blodgett, and state to him that he had been informed; that we had not sent for any attorneys, and asked their legal opinion, which was a fact, as we had not, and I was one of the Committee, and Mr. Crow and Mr. Spofford were called upon Judge Blodgett, and I told him that I had made a statement to the jury, —and the Judge Blodgett, —and he said, 'Well, I have made a motion to the Court to appoint a committee of three to wait upon Judge Blodgett, and state to him that he had been informed; 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POTTER PUNCTURED.

The Republican Minority of the Fraud Committee Heard From.

A Keen and Caustic Review of the One-Sided Investigation.

Its Partisan Aim and Scope Fully and Forcibly Set Forth.

Utter Failure of the Attempt to Injure the Character of Prominent Republicans.

Perjury, Bribery, and the Manufacture of False Documents Resorted to by the Democrats.

Scathing Analysis of the Cipher Branch of the Investigation.

Mr. Tilden's Peculiar Attitude in That Connection Held Up to View.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The minority of the Federal Investigation Committee—Herrick, Cook, and Reed—presented their report this afternoon. It is they dissent from the views expressed in the report of the majority, both as to the pertinence of the same to the investigation and to the conclusions expressed upon the testimony taken; but they take pleasure in testifying that the rulings of the Chairman and his manner of directing business were marked by the most equitable and even generous spirit. They differed from the majority as to some resolutions adopted by them limiting the scope of the examination, but this difference of judgment did not dim their sense of the personal worth of those examined. They then refer to the origin of the Committee, pointing out that the original resolutions for its appointment did not ask for a general investigation of all frauds connected with the last Presidential election, but only what might be found in the acts of officials and persons of one political party in two of the States in which fraudulent practices were charged. They took this view in committee, and treated the investigation as one wholly unnecessary, made with edification, so far as the individuals named were aimed at, and likely to be exposed.

ADD NOTHING OF VALUE

to public information on the general subject. They committed themselves, therefore, to the task of exposing the malpractices instituted by the majority, something like a Democratic investigation of Republicans, so that whatever was put before the world might have some of the elements of an examination of both sides. This would explain why, they did not move for original inquiries beyond those commanded by the majority, and did not ask for new investigations of frauds in Oregon, South Carolina, Mississippi, and other States. When the Florida investigation was begun, they offered a resolution that alleged frauds at the ballot-box as well as those charged upon the canvassers and returning-officers should be examined. This was voted down by the majority, although it was a matter of no consequence to the Committee to do so. Mr. Weed was on terms of the closest political and personal intimacy with them. They were selected by Mr. Nease, furnished with a cipher, and given \$50,000 to be used for the expenses of the investigation. It is to be noted that Memphis negroes lately come to

UNFAIR AND PARTISAN

in their character. They have conducted the examination on the interpretations thus given.

But what sustains them, and what they deserve in their position in effecting what was the action of the majority in refusing to report whom the vote of Florida was actually given, after they had thus refused to examine both sides of that question.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

While their work was in progress publication was made in a leading journal of the cipher dispatches. The startling character of the revelations made the inaction of the minority appear singular in this case, but they quietly waited to see what course the majority would feel it necessary to take. They had learned that the majority treated these dispatches as a separate matter of investigation and report.

They could not so regard it.

A report upon the case of Florida with the cipher dispatches omitted would look like the play of "Hamlet" with "Hamlet" left out.

The facts were too notorious to be left out, and therefore they dissented from the method of making up the report suggested by the other side.

IF TILDEN HAD TOLD ALL HE KNEW

of these transactions, they would have been in possession of material to form an undisputed judgment.

The investigation was neither full, searching, nor systematic. They did not say in any spirit of criticism that the majority had failed to furnish the commencement of the inquiry.

The next question to be considered was whether either the Florida or South Carolina part is quickly disposed of. The testimony of Mr. Nease, uncontradicted, clearly shows that Smith Weed was played with by shrewd men, who, in their opinion, were not to be trifled with. Mr. Nease had been discharged from his plenary authority to shield his uncle, upon whom he was dependent, was natural; but the idea that a penniless man, living in the house of his employer, could be accepted by the Committee, to give the testimony taken by this Committee rather sustains that imprecision.

THE FORGED RETURNS.

The report then reviews the testimony upon which their criticism is based, and from that of the majority, which is the report of the Elector returned for Louisiana.

The minority admit that two of the Electors were absent, and that their names were signed by other parties, and that the names of certain persons were put upon the returns, but that the spurious certificates and returns were not considered, as the records of the Electoral College clearly show. The last case the report touches upon is the Wormley case, which it is claimed is the only one which denies the alleged bargain to seat Hayes. The report concludes: "We are not aware that anything has been found more significant of the fact that the other members of the Electoral College were not present, than the fact that the Wormley case is the only one which denies the alleged bargain to seat Hayes."

The terrible secret is discovered by another German, Casper Muller, who in turn exposes the plot to the third Dutchman, who is asked to let the secret out, and who did not tell the secret.

The terrible secret is the spirit and temper of the community, the cultivation and respect of law and right, the recognition by the strong of the rights of the weak, and when progress is made, the result is the triumph of justice.

The terrible secret is the progress towards purity at elections, and not then.

We regret, therefore, that the result of the investigation in which the tasks of testimony to the commencement of the inquiry.

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The Tribune.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL—Palace Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—15th Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Rice's Surprise Party. "Babes in the Woods."

Beverly's Theatre. Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight. "Otto."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Dominick Murray. "Innocent." Variety Octo.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

First Regiment Armory.

Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Panoramic Pictures of the War of the Rebellion.

Exposition Building.

Lake shore, foot of Washington street. Madame Anderson, the Pantomime.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 208, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this evening (March 4) at their hall, 75 Monroe-st. Business of evening, consideration of annual report by-laws. Guests are requested to be present. By order of the W. M. C. CRANE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1879.

Included in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed by both Houses is an item of \$25,000 to complete the Chicago Custom-House, \$30,000 of this sum to be immediately available for fitting up the basement of the building for the occupancy of the Post-Office. This insures the prompt and economical completion of a building much needed to accommodate the various Federal offices now distributed around in rented rooms.

Congress at a late hour this morning was at a deadlock on two important measures, both of a strictly political character, viz., that clause of the Army Appropriation bill relating to the employment of troops as a *posse comitatus*, and the amendment to the Legislative bill providing for the repeal of the Federal Supervisors' law. A strict party vote divided the Senate and House on these questions, and there are no indications that either side will make the concessions necessary to admit of the passage of the bills.

Great excitement exists at Augusta, Ill., over the supposed discovery of the perpetrators of the mysterious murder of Dr. PRASIER, of that place, who in November last was enticed from his bed by a pretended call to see a patient, and when in a secluded spot was beaten to death with bludgeons. Through the confession of a negro arrested in Minnesota, three white men have been taken into custody as the murderers of Dr. PRASIER, and it is with difficulty that the people of Augusta and vicinity have been restrained from lynching the prisoners.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Northern Transportation Company, which sued the City of Chicago for damages resulting from the construction of the tunnel under the river, settles some important and long-disputed questions. It affirms the power of the Government to make certain necessary public improvements without being compelled to purchase the privilege of doing so from everybody who assumes that his property or business may be or is injured by what is essential to the public comfort and convenience.

The patience and perseverance of Mrs. BELVA A. Lockwood, the female lawyer, have at last been rewarded, and that professional lady has been regularly admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Once refused this privilege upon application to the Court, Mrs. Lockwood chose another route to the goal of her ambition, and sought at the hands of Congress the recognition of the equal right of woman to carry out her destiny according to her ability. A law was passed providing for the admission of women as attorneys to practice in the Federal Courts upon the same footing, and under no restrictions that are not imposed upon men, and Mrs. Lockwood yesterday took the benefit of that law, the first of her sex to obtain a recognition from the highest tribunal in the land.

The conclusion reached by the House Judiciary Committee in the result of the investigation of the charges against Judge BROWNE is set forth briefly and plainly in the resolution which forms the last page of the report, and which is signed by the entire Committee. It is that the charges have not been sustained, and that no ground exists for proceedings looking to impeachment and removal. Upon this portion the Committee's report is unanimous, for upon this alone was the Committee able to unite. The narrative part of the report embodies the conclusions of Mr. KNOWL, the Chairman, who alone had the privilege of reading the official printed report of the testimony, and whose views and structures are not concerned in certainly by the Republican members of the Committee, and presumably by the Democratic members only out of courtesy to the Chairman. Even as it stands, the report is not so partisan as to impute improper acts or motives to Judge BROWNE, though in the opinion of Mr. KNOWL some of his acts are justly open to criticism. The text of the report gives evidence of hasty construction and of inadequate consideration of so grave a matter, and much of the weight and importance which should attach to the report is lacking by reason of the circumstances surrounding its preparation. It is characteristic

of a Democratic Committee to have delayed its report until the very latest moment in the life of an expiring Congress, thereby rendering it impossible to carefully weigh the evidence and render a sound and impartial decision.

Closely following upon the campaign stump-speech delivered by CLARKSON N. POTTER, under the thin disguise of a Committee report, comes a version of the same affair presented by the Republican minority of the Committee, Messrs. HINCOX, of New York, COX, of Ohio, and REED, of Maine. The minority report is something more than an answer to POTTER's exhibition of partisan bias and faculty of misrepresentation; it is rather an annihilation than a retort. It meets and answers, with vigorous clearness and a most admirable choice of the salient points of the controversy, all that POTTER advanced, and much more, for the Republican members of the Committee are not at all hampered or embarrassed on account of any delicacy regarding the cipher dispatches. They have, in the absence of a majority report, and in ignorance of what form the cipher dilemma the Democrats will choose, presented a review of that branch of the investigation which may well stand alone, for it is certainly strong enough.

POTTER'S PARTISAN REPORT.

The legendary laboring of the mountains, followed by the birth of the mouse, finds a counterpart in POTTER's report as the result of dragging the country for evidence and expending thousands upon thousands of public money for so lame and impotent a conclusion. The POTTER Committee was organized with the specific purpose of impeaching the President and other high officers of the Government on the charge of having corruptly bargained with certain Southern politicians. The purpose of reaching the President, however, was distinctly disavowed before the Committee got to work; partly because it was clear that no word or act could be traced to Mr. HARRIS that would warrant the charge, but mainly because it was found that the proposition to reopen the Presidential question was altogether too unpopular to be encouraged. So SHERRMAN and NORRIS were retained as scapegoats, and POTTER is guilty of impugning NORRIS' motives and misconstrues his conduct, while he commands Gen. BROWN to the most exalted terms because the latter, having consented to go to Florida as counsel for the Republicans, did all he could to promote TILDEN's cause.

There is a pretense, strengthened by the coloring which the Associated Press agent has given the report, that Mr. POTTER and his associates have not put any reliance upon the testimony of such people as ANDERSON, JENKS, and WERKS in reaching their conclusions; but, as a matter of fact, all the specific deductions made by POTTER are based entirely upon the testimony of these very people, whose combined oaths would not convict a starving dogger of robbing a hen-coop. Aside from the reflections upon Messrs. SHERRMAN, NORRIS, and others, which have no warrant except that of palpable perjury, POTTER's report is just such an essay on *Retiring Boards*, and on the result of the Louisiana and Florida elections, as any loyal Democrat might have written after the election of HAYES had been declared. It may well be doubted whether the country will be satisfied that the money appropriated for the POTTER Committee has been well spent in producing a report which is simply like an elongated editorial from the columns of the New York *Sur*. It is the very high of Democratic impotence to have expended the public money without stint, and to have engrossed the public attention for a year or more, only to enable POTTER to communicate his conviction that TILDEN and HARRISON were really elected,—a conviction which he entertained before as well as after listening to a mass of worthless testimony. The only exhibition of good taste about the report is in the fact that, after charging corruption upon Republican leaders on the strength of manufactured testimony, POTTER refrained from whitewashing TILDEN on the damning testimony of the cipher dispatches. It probably occurred to him that such a contract would be too striking, and so he left it out.

A FIOUS OLD MAN'S WARNING.

It was something very like the handwriting on the wall which met the astonished vision of BELHAZAR that confronted the House of Representatives on Sunday, when an old man rose in the gallery and with clear, sonorous voice hurled a malediction at the Sabbath-breakers below: "The wicked shall be cast into Hell, and all the nations of the earth shall be in torment." You are disdained of God to-day, and may He forgive you for it." Warning up with his subject, the pious old theologian commenced what promised to be a very emphatic sermon on the godless character of the House, when the Doorkeeper, a man of unregenerate heart, cut the exhortation short off by ruthlessly ejecting the JEWISHMAN out of the gallery. He had given in his work, however. He evidently felt that he had done his duty, and was probably the only man in that assemblage who went away with a clear conscience.

If the doctrines of the theologians bearing upon the observance of the first day of the week are correct; if the teachings of the pulpit in respect to the Sun's day are true, then the old man stated unquestionable facts which it is difficult to get round or get over. Divesting the occurrence of its religious aspects, the rebuke was a pointed and pertinent one. No plea of necessity can be entered for the violation. It was not necessary for Congress to have been in session. It did not advance or secure any important legislation. It did not meet and overcome any threatened danger. There was no crisis so grave as to warrant the session. Nothing at all was accomplished of any importance, and nothing that might not have been done yesterday without delaying legitimate business. It did not avert the danger of an extra session, nor did it accelerate the close of the regular session. By resting on that day the New York Custom-House who could be regarded by his enemies as "entirely trustworthy."

An Eastern observer exclaims: "It is becoming more noticeable every day that the States which are howling for GRANT with the most insatiable frenzy are those which cannot, by any possibility, give him an electoral vote." This is strictly true "out West." The only "States" that are howling are those like Missouri, with its 60,000 Democratic majority, and the only part of those States that howl the whisky crooks. In their eyes everything is "booming" for GRANT.

Ex-Gov. PALMER advises the farmers of Illinois to rise in their might and smash the Republican party, and presumably elect SAM TILDEN President and himself Vice-President because the resolution of JAMES C. SNIFF favoring the establishment of a Signal-Service station at Springfield was voted down by the Illinois House, "which is controlled by Republicans." He wants the farmers to know and remember the fact. Well, he's 'em remember also that the woods was not partisan.

A writer in the London *Saturday Review* bewails the fact that the graceful church spires of ST. CHRISTOPHER WOOD are fast disappearing

under the Mexican-Pension bill unless he was specially excepted) was sufficient to call out an impassioned reply from Mr. LAMAR, who is regarded as one of the most conservative among the ex-Confederates. Mr. LAMAR construed the proposed exception of JEFF DAVIS as an insult to the Southern people, hurried back said insult in true Southern fashion, and then proceeded to a eulogy of JEFF DAVIS which was as exaggerated and fanciful in character as it was ill-timed in delivery.

These circumstances naturally suggest an inquiry why the Southern people seem to be so uniformly favorable to JEFF DAVIS, and why it is regarded as the duty of every ex-Confederate to defend him whenever his name is mentioned. If this pretended admiration is not genuine in feeling, if JEFF DAVIS did not earn the love and respect of the Southern people as LAMAR did, if he has not the personal attractions to account for so much devotion, then the explanation of this general loyalty to the ex-President of the Confederacy must be sought in the fact that he held that position, that the Southern people largely continue to worship the dead Confederacy in its living Chief, and that any public slight put upon JEFF DAVIS is represented as if it were put upon the entire people. There is nothing which would please the ex-Confederates so well as JEFF DAVIS' restoration to full citizenship, or his recognition by the Government in the payment of a Mexican pension, or by the extension of an official hand in some way or other by the Government. The personal preferences or advantages of DAVIS himself cut no figure in this desire, which has no other aim than to secure the most complete recognition from the United States Government of the Southern Confederacy. When JEFF DAVIS shall have been restored to citizenship, when he shall draw Government money as a Mexican pensioner, or when he shall take a seat in the United States Senate (to which the Southern people, for reasons already given, want him elected), then the South will be able to feel that it has resumed its old-time supremacy in the land, and that no man theretofore can cast any slur upon the Confederacy, or upon any of those who were identified with its disastrous career. And it is especially desired to bring all this about without subjecting the late President of the late Confederacy to the humiliation of asking for amnesty. Indeed, one of his Southern subjects thought DAVIS would soon even earn a pension from the United States Government. In other words, the United States Government must be compelled to sue to JEFF DAVIS, President of the late Confederacy, to resume his relations as a loyal citizen of the United States, or it must pay him in the shape of a pension or in salary as Senator to return to his allegiance, before the ex-Confederates will be satisfied with the penance done by the people of the North for the sins of the people of the South.

NATIONAL WEALTH IN 1850.

The impression exists in some circles and it is now generally asserted that the returns of the census of 1850 will show that the property in the United States at that time will have a less aggregate value than was shown by the census of 1870. The valuations of previous periods have given:

1850	1870
\$1,150,750,000	\$1,150,000,000
1850	1870
30,068,538,507	30,068,538,507

These figures, however, require explanation. The census of 1850 was not a thorough one; that of 1860 was much better, but still not so complete as that of 1870; while the latter was taken at a period when the currency was largely depreciated and values were in the full light of speculation. It is now claimed that the aggregate national wealth will not have as great a value in 1850 as it had in 1870, and that this is to be attributed to the shrinkage of values since 1870. The annihilation of slave property at \$2,500,000,000, took place between 1860 and 1870, and still the aggregate of all the land formerly covered by the water of Lake Michigan never was public land belonging to the United States Government, and hence there can be no claim upon it by virtue of Government land-scrip. A final point, which will cover all similar attempts at blackmail at blackmail, is to the effect that the VALENTINE scrip is not locatable upon public lands within the limits of an incorporated city. This and all other options issued by the Government conveys the privilege of locating unoccupied public lands, and Secretary SCHURZ's point is that lands within an incorporated city are occupied in a sense to preclude subsequent location. The point is that such land as has been reclaimed by artificial means since that sale (all the "made" land formerly covered by the water of Lake Michigan) never was public land belonging to the United States Government, and hence there can be no claim upon it by virtue of Government land-scrip. A final point, which will cover all similar attempts at blackmail at blackmail, is to the effect that the VALENTINE scrip is not locatable upon public lands within the limits of an incorporated city. This and all other options issued by the Government conveys the privilege of locating unoccupied public lands, and Secretary SCHURZ's point is that lands within an incorporated city are occupied in a sense to preclude subsequent location. The point is that such land as has been reclaimed by artificial means since that sale (all the "made" land formerly covered by the water of Lake Michigan) never was public land belonging to the United States Government, and hence there can be no claim upon it by virtue of Government land-scrip.

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The points on which Secretary SCHURZ bases his decisions are so clear and conclusive that his inference will probably settle the controversy for all time. He holds that the sale of Fort Dearborn Reservation by the War Department in 1859 was made under proper authority at the time, and that no authority is now vested in the Interior Department to review that action. He also holds that such land as has been reclaimed by artificial means since that sale (all the "made" land formerly covered by the water of Lake Michigan) never was public land belonging to the United States Government, and hence there can be no claim upon it by virtue of Government land-scrip.

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of the Chicago Custom-
House.

CLOSING HOURS
Debate to The Tribune
D. C., March 3.—The House
10 o'clock this morning. It was
any stage of the proceedings, that
seeks delay has determined to
of every opportunity. Accord-
these dilatory tactics, rolled
on every possible occasion, hours had been uselessly spent in
some bills upon the Spe-
the people's legislative session
passed, a joint session was made to
the reading of the bills in the journals
Saturday's session, and another
with that. Springer came
front with his effort to impeach
to China, and it was evident
that there might never be another election
of President by the people. He called upon
Democrats to sustain the Committee in his
disagreements. This appeal was greeted with
an ovation on the Democratic side.

THE DEMOCRATIC
case to present the subject
to present Minister Seward at
Senate for impeachment before
so that the Senate may take
as a court of impeachment.

Confidence reports kept con-
trary to Springer, and before
7 o'clock the Seward and upon
the Seward and upon the Seward
as well as a leader in the
bill on the technical pro-
fession, creating a sinking fund
of Columbia indebtedness ought
The River and Harbor bill
at the close of the day session
on the recess was ordered.

THE Seward CASE
social economy. Minister Seward
in ball only upon his own rec-
without permitting the Judiciary
report the decision to which they
Minister Seward is
of his rights, and de-
his brother. The report favoring
his impeachment. They thus
to enforce Rhenish anti-
American in strike him. They propose to
the part of the Senate for an
impeachment, without releasing
a warrant for contempt. It was
banks, Gen. Garfield, and Gen.
that?

NOT AMERICAN LIBERTY
A. W. Partnership know no law,
all, intimidated by the sharpness
of his enemies, and, the House
to the judgment of Mr. Con-
and the House with a violent protest. As
the probabilities were that the
ould be the constant occupation
during the remaining hours
only when it was cut off by
mills.

THE Seward CASE
The House has abandoned his attempt to
impeach Seward, on account of Republican fil-
ibustering. It seems hourly more impossible to
start an extra session. The bills, however, are
all enrolled, and the business could be finished
if the agreement could be reached before 11
a.m.

The Bioggett report is not yet presented.

HAPPY AND UNHAPPY.
A LONG LIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Senate
confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs—Healey C. Atkley, of
the District of Columbia; Pinkney C. Hall, Dis-
trict of Columbia.

Appraisers of Merchandise—L. S. Metcalf, of
Louisville.

Indian Agents—J. M. Haworth, of Kansas;
Pawnee Agency, Indian Territory; William
Garver, of Idaho; Nevada Agency; Nevada;
Henry C. Lynn, of Kansas; Kansas Agency; M.
K. Kent, of Nebraska; Great Nemaha Agency;
Nebraska.

Postmaster of Land Offices—J. G. Calleson, at
Zion, Illinois; R. S. Walker, at Wachita, Kas.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Theodore Sligh,
of Pennsylvania, at Oxford, Idaho.

Postmaster of State Consuls—Asa C. Prindle, of
New York; F. P. Edwards, E. L. Lewis, of Illi-
nois; J. T. Lovell, James E. Lovell, of New
York; N. Adams, of New York; G. H. Stewart, of
Pennsylvania; W. P. Sinton, of Michigan; at
Antwerp; Warren P. Sinton, of Michigan; at
Matamoras; William Thomas, of South Caro-
lina; at St. Paul de Leon.

Indian Agent, Benjamin Brackett, of Illinois;
Indiana Agency, U. S. A.; W. C. Williams, of
Utah; State Attorney, Zenophorus Wheeler,
Eastern Tennessee.

POSTMASTER.

Ohio—Allan Hale, Salem; William S. Har-
lan, Zanesville; Peter Goven, Wooster; Enoch
Noyes, New Philadelphia; Thomas G. Brown,
Kensington, Indiana—James Martin, At-
lanta; Samuel Davenport, Bluffton; Ira
D. Myers, Cincinnati; H. C. Joseph, G.
Gardner S. Southworth, Woodstock; Daniel
Cole, Marshall; James H. Templeton, Princeton;
Michigan—Shadrach N. Vincent, Lap-
er, Michigan; H. H. Weller, William C. Jackson;
Frank H. Rankin, Flint; Josiah Parsons, Reading;
Andrew S. Parsons, Corunna; Iowa—
John Beckwith, Des Moines; Thoron R. Beers,
Linn; James M. Frow, Madison; Thomas
M. Tamm, Cedar Rapids; W. C. Williams, Keokuk;
Keith, Minnesota; Edmund G. Butt, Still-
water; Charles H. Lord, Shakopee; Luke L.
Miller, Lansing; Wisconsin—Samuel S.
Branson, Milwaukee; M. G. Miller, St. Paul; Nels
Fulton; John P. Cunningham, Glasgow; Kan-
sas—Western E. Wilkinson, Seneca.

Bank Promotion—Eisen Luchen Young, of
Kentucky, to be nominated for extraordinary
bills on two separate occasions.

REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected:
Peter Gossard, Commercial Agent at
Pedras Negras; William Wheeler, of Wiscon-
sin; Edward W. Whittier, of California; Re-
ceiver of Public Moneys, La Mesilla, N. M.;
Postmaster, Postmaster at Deadwood, D. T.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations
to the Senate, and the Senate, on the 2d of March,
West Virginia, Consul General at the City of
City; Lucius H. Foote, Consul of the United
States at Valparaiso; John M. Wilson, of Ohio;
Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro;
John G. Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul of the United States
at Hamburg; Ebenezer Stephen, of Wisconsin;
Indian Agent at Green Bay, Wis.

DAVENPORT.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE SITS UPON THE

WASHINGON, D. C., March 3.—The Sub-
committee of the House Judiciary Committee ap-
pointed to investigate the charges preferred
against John J. I. Davenport, of New York, in
his capacity as Chief Supervisor of Elections,
presented a report to the House to-night. After
referring it to the Committee on Rules, it was
agreed to refer it to the Committee on the
Legislative Executive, and the House adjourned.

There were no signs of
side, and both parties an-
ference that there could be no
of the position in either House.

These conference reports will
be yielding on either

side, and this discussion is awaited with general
interest.

1 O'CLOCK A. M.

Proctor Knott just rose in his place, and
begged that the filibustering proceedings against
Springer might be interrupted so that he might
submit the Budget report, which would not
take two minutes. He characterized the report
as the unanimous report of the Committee, called
for the adoption of the resolution, and the printing
of the report in the *Record*. Frye, of Maine, stated
that he should deny it, as
the report was unanimous, was not in his seat,
and the House was about to unanimously adopt
Knott's suggestion without a word of discussion,
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well; that ends the case." It is probable, how-
ever, that other attempts will be made to
prosecute the report during the night.

The Springer-Seward impeachment case blocks
the way, according to the Speaker's ruling,
so that the House will not be able to adopt the
report. The Republicans have
demanded yes, and may vote in
every one of the seventeen articles of impeachment,
which, if insisted upon, will occupy all
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FOREIGN.

The French Press Open a General Attack on the Ministry.

Directing Their Fire Principally Upon Leon Say, Finance Minister.

Who Is Declared to Be in League with the Rothschilds.

As Evicted by His Recent Action Relative to the Five Per Cents.

Marcere, Minister of the Interior, Retires from the Cabinet.

Say's Resignation Considered to Be Unavoidable.

Russia Pushing for a First Lieu on the Turkish Revenues.

A New Ministerial Deal the Senator at the Spanish Capital.

FRANCE: SATS POLICY.

Paris, March 3.—Minister De Marce has expressed a desire that the interpellation in regard to the police malpractices be discussed immediately.

An article in *La France*, signed by Girardin, discussing the vote by which the Chamber fixed the debate for Monday, says the Cabinet has lived its time; has lost all power over the majority, and the situation imperatively requires the formation of a Cabinet presided over by a leader of the majority. It also says that the present Ministry has but a short time to live, and that the Radicals will speedily succeed to power.

THE PRESS ATTACK.

London, *La Lanterne, L'Ordre, Gazette de France*, and *La France* unite in furious attacks against Leon Say, Minister of Finance, which portend another assault upon the Ministry, even if De Marce, of the Interior, obtains a vote of confidence.A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "Leon Say, who was a former clerk of the Rothschilds, and known to be their partner in many affairs, is attacked for his conduct relative to the conversion of the 5 per cent rents with a virulence which must probably lead to his resignation. It is a notorious fact that the Rothschilds, on Wednesday last, made enormous purchases of the 5 per cents at most depreciated prices. The general opinion is that never in the whole financial history of France was there an equal sound *La France* says, significantly, that the rumor of the approaching conversion of the 5 per cent rents was promulgated by men notoriously intimate with Leon Say. Another correspondent says the conversion would have become a necessity if the Budget Committee had declared thereto by electing German as President. As soon as it was known they had not done so, Say communicated with the Cabinet, denouncing the conversion, and communicated the Cabinet's decision to a syndicate of brokers. The latter are accountable for delaying the publication of the announcement of the action of the Budget Committee.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE.

The Committee on Proposals for an occasional meeting of the Chamber in Paris has decided that such a change would make necessary a revision of the Constitution, which can only be effected by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate meeting in General Assembly.

It is feared that if they do so, disquieting motions will be introduced for a revision of other points. The Committee intends to consult the Ministry as to whether a revision can be forthcoming to limit it to one point.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Brinson, reporter of the Committee on the Acts of the Ministry of the 16th of May, read a draft of his report. It recommends a preliminary judicial investigation on the result of which the question of impeachment would depend. The Committee decided to consult with the Cabinet before adopting the report. The result will probably be a compromise.

DIED.

Paris, March 3.—Jules Bastide, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1848, is dead. A SEVERE BLOW.

London, March 4—5 a.m.—A Paris correspondent says the Cabinet has experienced a severe blow. It is known that all the moderates in the Chambers and in the country support it to openly repudiate the ministry of the Radicals. Unless it can do so, it had better fall on the succubus of piecemeal.

ANOTHER INTENDED RESIGNATION.

London, March 3.—A Paris dispatch says a rumor of the approaching resignation of Finance-Minister Leon Say is widely current. It is said that Vallee will interpellate him in the Senate.

GERMAN APPREHENSIONS.

London, March 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Clementeau attacked De Marce, Minister of the Interior, for the state of affairs in the Prefecture of Police, which the former declared must be reorganized and weed out.

De Marce, in reply, stated he spoke solely in his own name and not for his colleagues. He asserted that the weeding out demanded by Clementeau was a sort of provocation.

THIS elicited loud protests from the Left. Clementeau then declared that De Marce's explanations were declared insufficient.

The Chamber suspended the sitting for a time, and the Ministers held a consultation, in the course of which De Marce expressed his determination to resign whether victorious or vanquished.

When the Chamber resumed the session, Clementeau accepted the order of the day, more simple, which tallied with his intentions.

INTERPELLATION. This was adopted almost unanimously.

De Marce has placed his resignation in the hands of Washington.

TURKEY.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST.

London, March 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Russian Ambassador Lobanoff has protested against the hypothesis of the Turkish revenues for a new loan, declaring that the war indemnity has a prior claim upon them. The Porte denies the validity of this claim, basing his argument upon the Protocol of the Berlin Congress.

TAKOOS.

London, March 3.—The Times, in an editorial article, says Yakoob Khan will probably succeed Shere Ali. Once he is firmly established on the throne of Afghanistan, it would be the policy of the Indian Government to recognize him as *de facto* ruler, and admit favorably any advances he may make with a view to a termination of the war.

THE RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

London, March 3.—A dispatch from Athens says that the Greek Government has been informed that France is about to negotiate on the basis of the treaty of Berlin. France will advise Greece to withdraw her Commissioners and appeal to the Powers.

INSURRECTIONARY.

A telegram from Constantinople says insurrectionary agitation has commenced in Thessaly and Epirus.

SPAIN.

CAMPOS.

Madrid, March 3.—It is reported that Gen. Martínez Campos and the Cabinet not having arrived at an agreement on Cuban affairs, the Ministers will advise the King to dissolve the Cortes this week, consult the leading statesmen of the several parties, and then call to office either the present administration or any one that will consent to undertake simultaneously the home elections and the colonial reform, the policy advocated by Martínez Campos.

THE MINISTRY RESIGNED.

Madrid, March 3.—Prime Minister Canovas presented, and the King accepted, the resignation of the Cabinet. A new Cabinet, under Canovas, is expected to be formed by the end of the week.

CABINET CRISIS.

London, March 3.—A Madrid dispatch says: The resignation of the Cabinet is considered inevitable.

It is stated that the King agrees with Martínez Campos that a change is necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRADE TROUBLES.

London, March 3.—Trade difficulties continue. The County Miners' Association refuse the wages offered by the masters, and the Clyde shipwrights are looking to united action against their employers.

THE LAND-OWNERS.

In the House of Commons to-day, Lord George F. Hamilton, Vice-President of the Council, replying to a question, said as long as pleuro-pneumonia exists in the United States it would not be consistent with the Contagious Diseases Act to rescind the existing regulations. It is believed the British Government is about to lay a cable to Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Natal from Aden, where it will join the Eastern Telegraph Company's system.

GERMANY.

COMPROMISE.

Berlin, March 3.—A compromise relative to the financial policy, instead of a dissolution of the Reichstag, is talked of. The debate on the Parliamentary Discipline bill may settle the question.

QUARANTINE DISCUSSION.

The Sanitary Committee is discussing proposals of the Minister of Commerce relative to the establishment of quarantine in German harbors which would affect eighteen ports on the North Sea and thirty on the Baltic.

CHARGE FOR A MILITARY CORDON.

Berlin, March 3.—There have now been six cases of crenelation in the Town of Gotha.

BELGIUM.

BORNED.

Brussels, March 3.—The Royal Castle of Terouyen has been destroyed by fire.

BRUSSELS.

March 3.—Ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, who has been insane for many years, resided in the Castle of Terouyen which was destroyed by fire to-day. She was safely removed from the Castle, and is now at the Royal Palace at Lucken, near Brussels.

AFGHANISTAN.

FIERT.

London, March 3.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Gen. Stewart reports that Gen. Biddulph's rear guard was attacked at Kushti Nokhud by 2,000 Afzali Durans. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150, and pursued till nightfall. The British lost a Major and five natives killed, and a Colonel and eleven natives wounded.

RUSSIA.

DECLARED TO BE PLAGUE.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—Prof. Bokin deplares, notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary of the Medical Commission, that the disease of the footmen in St. Petersburg is a case of Astrakhan plague.

SWITZERLAND.

OBITUARY.

Geneva, March 3.—M. Heer, formerly President of the Swiss Confederation, is dead.

ITALY.

TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

London, March 3.—The Pope has given notice of his intention to make Dr. Hergenroeder, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Wurzburg, a Cardinal.

A STATEMENT CONTROVERSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. London, March 3.—The Pope has given notice of his intention to make Dr. Hergenroeder, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Wurzburg, a Cardinal.

GERMANY FROZEN OUT.

Versailles, March 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Clementeau attacked De Marce, Minister of the Interior, for the state of affairs in the Prefecture of Police, which the former declared must be reorganized and weed out.

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THE RAILWAYS.

Very Favorable Statement of the Pennsylvania Company.

Gross Earnings, \$55,426,962; Total Expenses, \$33,611,034.

How the Vast Sum of Nearly \$20,000,000 Has Been Expended.

The Supreme Court Decides the Great Three-Cent Suit.

Railroad Companies Must Submit to the Will of the People.

Agreement Entered Into by Western Railroads in Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad report, published to-morrow, is quite as favorable as was expected. It will show that the Company had earned 6 per cent on its capital stock, and 10 per cent on its earnings.

The main line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, earned \$20,317,139 gross, and \$9,364,636 net, which was a gain of over a million.

This was mostly due to the heavy increase of freight, with increased freight expenses of less than \$300,000. After paying all rentals, interest, and taxes, there was still a surplus of over \$6,000,000, or 9 per cent on the capital stock. There was a falling off in the number of passengers, but an increase in the number of freight cars.

The Pennsylvania guarantees to be as follows: To Council, \$12,500; to Kansas, \$12,500; to New York, \$12,500; to St. Louis, or more only on one ticket.

One-half fare, only to be allowed each day.

That the issue of thousand-mile tickets to bear or transferable be prohibited. Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.

The following are exceptions from the above rules:

Military officers and wives traveling at their own expense, and their dependents, may be carried at half fare. Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads object.

Charity cases to be optional. Tickets to bear or transferable are to be stamped on their face.

Upward rates to be as follows:

Through the railroads to be as follows: To Council, \$12,500; to Kansas, \$12,500; to New York, \$12,500; to St. Louis, or more only on one ticket.

One-half fare, only to be allowed each day.

That the issue of thousand-mile tickets to bear or transferable be prohibited. Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.

The following resolution was also passed:

That we recommend to our General Managers the immediate formation of a new company to be known as the Western and Northwestern Railroads.

The main line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, will be secured to the new company.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in Chicago.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in St. Louis.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in New York.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in Boston.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in Cincinnati.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in St. Louis.

That the new company be authorized to establish a new office in New Orleans.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

The Usual Do-Nothing Monday at the Springfield Capital.

A Melancholy Picture of the Present Manner of Legislation.

The Great Charity Vampire Now Fastened on the State.

Schedule of Elements of Swaps Enough to Swamp Any State.

Speech of Mr. Barry, of Cook, Upon the Chinese Question.

Synopsis of a Well-Written Petition Against Ecclesiastical Privileges.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—With that same unfeeling appetite which urges the drunkard to crave just one more drink, the professional politician desires just one more office—just one more promise himself it shall be the last. In this General Assembly the number of politically-diseased men is as ten to one of the really sound and deserving. This disposition to feather their nests crops out on every occasion, and at almost every session of the Senate. Senators to bills because they think their ambition will thereby be forwarded; they oppose bills for the like reasons. And where bills come up that do not affect them personally, or their districts, they are found pointing in with other Senators who are affected. It is a fact that this unfeeling ambition is the base of legislative action. Gentlemen, whatever they may affirm, are not left free to legislate for the people as the people demand. Upon this recent question, every Senator has his mind made up as to what he will do; not with reference to the law which ought to be enacted, but solely with reference to how much capital he and his friends can make out of their action. Hence, we will have no Revenue law, for personal interests are bound to conflict with the general necessity.

WANTED.

The Senators who have already shown their hands are as follows:

Arley wants to be County Commissioner of Cook.

Bash wants to go to Congress.

Bonfield wants to be Attorney-General or Congressman.

Brown believes he can not only secure the nomination but the election to succeed Sparks in Congress.

Cahill is red-hot after Bill Springer's Congressional seat.

Chester P. Davis goes out this term with a senatorial contract that he shall succeed Joe Cannon for Congress.

Luther Dearn wants the Democratic nomination in the 14th district in 1880, in which he wants to be Attorney-General in 1880.

Delaney wants anything the Democracy of Cook County will give him.

Fosdick wants Col. Ford nominated for Governor.

Hamilton expects the Congressional nomination next year.

Hanna is working day and night to get himself on the Circuit Bench with Justice Allen.

Harris is not very ambitious, but his friends will run him for Attorney-General.

Homer will look to Bill Morrison for something which is not important.

Horn will not run for U.S. when, as Senator, he expects to reconstruct the horseshoe road so as to get into Congress.

Jackson expects the nomination of the Wisdom of Ages that he to-day enjoy the blessings of liberty and civilization.

THE WORKINGMEN OF THIS NATION

demands protection to their homes and their families from an hundred of irreducible Asiatic hordes, and that protection they must have.

We appeal not to the burning sands, the castellated fortresses, the gates and towers of Mexico, for the salvation of our workingmen of the Irish race, the lurid flames of their burning homes lighting up the heavens, every foot of their lands belonging to the father of the nation, to the starry beauty of the Orient.

The Wisdom of Ages has sanctioned the foulest and blackest slavery in every age of the world, and it is only the power of the people that have been able to monster out the Wisdom of Ages that we to-day enjoy the blessings of liberty and civilization.

INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to investigate the Auditor's office is instructed by the House to extend its examination to a time four years previous to Auditor Henderson's term of office, which is to be taken into account in the computation of the blackest of the Taxes upon the people.

We appeal not to the burning sands, the castellated fortresses, the gates and towers of Mexico, for the salvation of our workingmen of the Irish race, the lurid flames of their burning homes lighting up the heavens, every foot of their lands belonging to the father of the nation, to the starry beauty of the Orient.

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THE INVESTIGATION.

of the charges against the management of the Auditor's office, brought to the Wall

Tycoons of the Stock was struck by the

complaint of oratory last Wednesday! Make

the most of your little interval, Uncle Voochies,

make the most of it! Logan is getting his pants

tucked in his boots and is loosening his shirt-

collar; and oh! there is such a glare in those

bulldog eyes! Just so much as will frown

and you will be the world's democrat! Sycamore

will scatter your lifeless limbs to the four

winds of Heaven, and he will tear up your very

stump and hilt it down the Capitol steps!

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Snig was opposed to the motion, and

desisted members on the other side of the House to put themselves on record.

Mr. Wadsworth said for one he was ready to

put himself on record at the proper time.

Wadsworth said for one he was ready to

put himself on record at the proper time.

He was not, and it is any wonder the day slip by and the people are slighted!

THE CANAL.

Whatever may be the result of the canal bills now before the General Assembly, this is certain, that the State will not be compelled to declare them clearly unconstitutional.

They have been forwarded from the Auditor's office to the General Assembly.

It is so that the bill to appropriate \$100,000

to the State for the construction of a canal

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

George H. Knight and wife are at the Sherman.

Ex-Senator James F. Wilson, Fairfield, Ia., is a guest of the Pacific.

John Allen, President of the Peoria, Peoria & Jacksonville Railroad, is at the Pacific.

A petition is in circulation asking the Legislature to pass the bill requiring Assignees and Receivers of savings banks to tell what they have on hand every quarter.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tuners Building), was 40° F., 30° R., 30° G., 30° S., 30° E., 30° N., 13° W., 24° S., 30° P., 30° M., 30° B., 30° C., 30° D., 30° E., 30° F., 30° G., 30° H., 30° I., 30° J., 30° K., 30° L., 30° M., 30° N., 30° O., 30° P., 30° Q., 30° R., 30° S., 30° T., 30° U., 30° V., 30° W., 30° X., 30° Y., 30° Z.

A committee of the First Ward Club, headed by D. Lyon, called on Ald. Pearson last evening and presented him with a beautifully-written resolution in a frame, asking that the same be read in the Council, and regretting that he had made up his mind to retire.

The West Division Railway Company has extended the Blue Island avenue line to Leavitt street. This is a great convenience to West Side. The company has 100 men, and 100 of the workmen employed in the machine-shops near the new terminus of this line.

Collector Ayres reports collections for yesterday \$88,000. Among them were the First National Bank, \$24,900; J. J. Farwell & Co., \$20,000; and the Chicago National Bank, \$10,000. West Division Railway, \$5,000; Thomas Horne, \$3,500. The warrant was read in several places, but in all cases the tax was paid.

The retail jewelers and watchmakers of the city have agreed at a meeting of their trade to take up the prevailing hard times and consider measures for relief. Considerable discussion was indulged in without reaching any result, and it was finally decided to propose a resolution to the city to recover \$15,000 damages caused to the City by the removal of the streetcar in the Lake street tunnel. The plaintiff recovered a judgment for \$100, which has been affirmed.

"They tell of an attorney who may be found in almost any time. Justice Firth with a Committee of the Northwest, and the attorney went yesterday to serve a "forthwith subpœna," and, after reading the paper to the person wanted, asked: "Are you Mr. Firth?" "Yes, I am." "I am a lawyer, and I am here to attend at the court, for the persistent attorney said he didn't care whether his name was or was not Mr. Firth, he had to go along anyhow. He went.

It is understood that the elevator-owners, having no funds for the city, have decided to do the work themselves. The proposition is to use the requisite funds by public subscription, individuals being asked to contribute as they see fit. As the river is at present, grain vessels are frequently stuck in the mud, often causing great delay and inconvenience, and efforts are being made to have the river dredged. Canvassing for the funds is in active process, and the movement will probably be successful.

The St. George's Society held their regular semi-monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Monday evening, a fair number of Dr. E. Ingalls in the chair. Dr. W. T. Belding read the report of the Committee appointed to view the experiments conducted by Dr. Cudler and Dr. D. W. Graham. Dr. C. F. Ingalls exhibited a larynx in which there was a tumor which had caused death by suffocation. Dr. C. F. Ingalls also spoke on the same subject, and Dr. C. F. Ingalls, Dr. C. P. E. J. Jansen presided. The feasibility of the undertaking was discussed by Messrs. Rickey, Sherer, Koch, Gross, R. W. Smith, and some length. Col. Thompson moved that a Committee of three be appointed to invite some of the leading citizens to meet with the Committee to discuss the project, and Dr. C. F. Ingalls, Dr. C. P. E. J. Jansen presided. The several propositions and motions to the constitution were rejected, after which the meeting adjourned for one month.

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The Alumnae Association of the Cook County Hospital held a semi-monthly meeting at the Tremont House last evening. This organization is composed of the physicians who have in various times officiated at this institution. The officers are Dr. W. H. Park for permanent Secretary. The Secretary, the House Physician, and Dr. Strong were appointed. The Committee on Arrangements for the annual banquet. At the conclusion of the social gathering the party adjourned to the dining-room, where they enjoyed a pleasant supper until well into the middle of the night. Speeches were made by Drs. Curtis, Fox, Bellfield, and others during the dinner.

The evil example set by a Canadian wife and mother, which mislaid young woman, the Princess Louise, was ill-advised enough to attempt to return to her home in Canada to live on Chicago. On Sunday last, the wife of Mr. E. Travers, of the 52d Ward street, near Western, was presented her astonished husband with a gift of a gold chain and a diamond pendant. There is no royal patronage for such displays of native art in Chicago, but the neighborhood has much exerted itself to make up for the loss. All of those who are alive and doing well, have been continued letters since their arrival in Chicago. The mother of the interesting trio is also doing well.

The 4th annual convention of the National Knights of the Golden Age will be held in this city to-morrow. Sessions will be held also Thursday and Friday. It is expected that the attendance will be large. The Boards of Trade and the City Council will be present.

The result of the appointment of delegates to attend the convention will be known to-morrow. The Convention will be held at the Hotel Chicago, on March 6, 7, and 8. Col. H. L. Hudson was appointed as that Committee. The meeting then adjourned to Monday, March 24.

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She is by no means an eloquent speaker, and simply talks with hesitation and almost a stammer; but she has something to say, and she says it well. She is a good mannikin, which would be better if it were not in the position of Venus brightened at her loveliness. She has all the grace and manner of a good actress, and she is a good actress, too. She is proposed to give, and in this speech, exhibited so much knowledge of her subject that one may hope to find it ably treated.

Early in the other morning two rather neatly-dressed German residents, and a saucy, neatly-painted signboard, asked him if he didn't want to buy it. "Voy, do you look so about as like my own signboard as mine?" "I don't want to buy it. I come to you." replied one of his visitors: "in fact, it's an exact duplicate of it. Your signboard is on a corner, you see, and you ought to have a signboard, but I didn't order dose signboards; what for did you want him?" "Oh," responded his interlocutor, "our firm is just starting up, and we have a signboard, and we want to get signs painted, and they'll ask you who created that thing of beauty, and you have a claim to it." "Come to us,"

replied the signboard, "we have the necessary equipment to make a signboard, and we have a claim to it." "Come to us," replied the signboard, "we have the necessary equipment to make a signboard, and we have a claim to it." "Come to us,"

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DON'T REMEMBER.

That's the Burden of Mrs. Friedberg's Song.

Delicate Distinctions on the Subject of Lying.

She Is Positive that the Sheeney Killed Race.

Lamb Tells What He Remembers of His Criminal Career.

The Testimony for Both Sides All In.

At the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, there being a large crowd present, State's Attorney Mills began

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF LAMB.

He said he had been known as Johnson, Williams, and Henderson. He knew Philo Durphy; Williams (Dennis) he knew by "sight," and had not personally acquainted with him for a long time; got acquainted with Griffin about two years ago; had known Driscoll about four years. He was born in Cleveland in 1857; went to Michigan City when 7 years old; and came to Chicago when 12. He was first arrested in 1855 for "stealing" a "sack" and was charged with larceny. [Smiles.] In 1856 he was fifteen months old for larceny. The next year he was taken to Milwaukee on a charge of robbery. His sentence was three years. After serving two years and seven months he was released, and a lady at Oshkosh took an interest in him, and he went to work in a hotel at Appleton, Wis. There was an ex-Prisoner guard there, and he talked, and Lamb left in two weeks. Then he enlisted in the army—Twentieth Wisconsin—and remained eighteen months, until the War was over—January, 1865. He returned to Chicago in 1866. In 1866 he was arrested for larceny, and discharged. In 1867 or 1868 he got a year in the State's Prison for larceny. He was then sent out to receive another year for taking money from T. M. Avery's safe. When out about a week he was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury. He was discharged in the Police Court. He was arrested in January for turning out the gas in the Coliseum, and for assault with intent to do bodily injury,—not to kill. He got ten months for that. He was arrested in Detroit after the fire for larceny, and got three months; also in Buffalo for attempted larceny, and got six months and a \$50 fine. That was in 1867.

He had been several times in Chicago. Just before he was arrested this last time, he was convicted in Milwaukee for carrying concealed weapons, and got \$100 for vagrancy and a revolver. He was charged \$100 for vagrancy and sent to the Bridewell. These were all the times he had been arrested that he remembered. He had never been confined in the State's Prison. He was not doing anything in particular. He was on the North Side part of the time, on the North and West Sides all the time, he thought. He was quite sure he was not on the South Side. He was in Peter Ott's saloon in the morning, and in the afternoon he laid down in McFadden's. He did not remember any place he slept.

Van Arman desisted the Court to instruct the witness that it was his right to refuse to answer any question that would tend to criminate him.

"The Court so instructed him."

"Were you at any time on the day or night of Oct. 4 on the South Side?"

"I decline to answer."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decreased Demand for Four Per Cent
—Foreign Exchange at the
Specie-Export Point.

Business of the Chicago Banks—
The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Active and Ir-
regular—Provisions Weak.

A Decline in Wheat and Corn
Follows Spring-Like
Weather.

FINANCIAL.

Dealers in bonds report that their purchases of the 4 per cent are now about equal to their sales. Persons who bought for temporary investment are selling again. The brokers are now underselling the Government. The Treasury price for 4 per cent in large sum is 100%; the street price, 100%. For small lots the Government price is nearly 100%; the brokers sell at 100%. The changes in the quotations are slight. The 6s of 1881 remain at 100%; the 5s of 1887 have advanced to 102%; the 5s of 1888 are unchanged at 102%; the 4s, 10c, ex-interest, there is an advance of 1s, to 102. The rest of the list is the same.

Dealers in bonds are nominally quoted at \$2.00 per \$100 for large amounts, and 104% for small lots, but the quotation is nominal, as there is no demand.

Foreign exchange rates have now reached the specie-exporting point for those dealers whose transactions are so large that they do not insure. A considerable export of gold is not considered likely to occur. The strength of the exchange market is due principally to the demands of bond-importers and the exhaustion of the supply of cotton bills. A slight decrease in exports adds its effect. Sterling and bills were 485%, and French 486%. In New York the rates were 487 and 489. The French rates for sterling were 487 and 490. French bills were 516% and 518%.

Dealers were 96-16 all day. The Bank of Germany shows, an increase of specie for last week of \$475,000. It is now stated that Germany has only \$75,000,000 more silver to dispose of. This is no more than that country exported in 1877. The silver market will be strengthened by the disappearance of the German silver.

There was a good deal of counter activity at the banks in consequence of the bond-settlements, but the discount market was dull.

Country currency orders and receipts were not heavy, and were unchanged at 6 1/2 per cent on call, and 7 1/2% on certificates.

Bank clearings were \$73,000,000.

There was a sale of Cook County 7 per cent, long, at 100%. City scrip the brokers now buy at 97 1/2 and sell at 98 1/2.

Stocks were weak at the opening and firmer at the close. Only three closed lower than the opening. These were Alton, Ohio & Mississippi, and St. Joe, common. Alton lost 1/4, to 75 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, to 10 2/3%; and St. Joe 1/2, to 14 1/2. The course of Alton is surprising.

A special dispatch from New York on an afternoon paper says that it is to be hoped there is no panic in the market. The Alton to undertake an investigation as to where the money came from to pay the dividends. The friends of the stock assert that the authorship of such dispatches, and the similar rumors that have been current, is to be looked for in the clique interested in St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. When the Alton determined to build its new line to Kansas City, so cutting off the main line to St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, the tactics of the owners of the latter road forced Alton down to 65%. That was a year ago. The stock has since recovered partially. It had a good deal to do with it.

Alton is not the only market that, notwithstanding the assertions of those who are interested in the road and the management that it is "all right," a dividend-paper for fifteen years, etc., that whenever the quotation rises, some unseasoned hand operating from behind the scenes, will say it down again.

The gentlemen who declare it to be "all right" do not support it in the stock market. This lack of agreement, to put it so, between the interests of those interested in the road and the quotations, has had an unfavorable effect on the stock. Some who have been recommending it as a good investment now decline to do so any more.

The Alton is a very divided market, and its quotations pass by Alton.

The Vanderbilts policy is in striking contrast with the Alton. The Vanderbilts keep faith with the public, and sustain the stocks they ask the public to hold with them.

The largest gain of the day was in Western Union, which advanced 3%, to 107%. The coal stocks exhibited great elasticity. The favorable reports from Pennsylvania about the improved demand for iron and coal had a stimulating effect on the price. Jersey Central rose 2%, to 37%; Rock Island, 1 1/2%, to 46%; and Detroit & Hudson, 3%, to 39%.

There was an advance in New York Central, of 1/2, to 116; Michigan Central, 1%, to 37%; Lake Shore, 1%, to 71%; Northern, 2% to 83%; the preferred 1%, to 86%; St. Paul, common 1%, to 37; the preferred 1%, to 80%; Illinois Central, 1%, to 81%; Union Pacific, 1%, to 75%; Erie, 1%, to 25%; C. C. & I., 1%, to 41; and St. Joe preferred 1%, to 42%.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing price of the day are given below.

The latest statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, given below, places the present gross debt at \$30,601,016, and that of the National Bank at \$1,307,422, the total of paper-money now in use of \$371,180,394.

The "fat" dividend to be made on Western Union is now estimated at 30 to 42 per cent.

Pennsylvania sold on Friday at 35 1/2 to 35 1/2, North Pacific, preferred, at 26 1/2 to 26 1/2, and the common at 8 1/2.

Atchison & Topeka on Friday was quiet at 105 1/2, Kansas City & Topeka was 10 1/2, lower, at 104 1/2. Kansas City sold 10 1/2, lower, at 104 1/2. Kansas & Texas advanced 1 1/2, to 8 1/2, and fell back to 8 1/2. Burlington & Hudson, 3%, to 39%. There was an advance in New York Central, of 1/2, to 116; Michigan Central, 1%, to 37%; Lake Shore, 1%, to 71%; Northern, 2% to 83%; the preferred 1%, to 86%; St. Paul, common 1%, to 37; the preferred 1%, to 80%; Illinois Central, 1%, to 81%; Union Pacific, 1%, to 75%; Erie, 1%, to 25%; C. C. & I., 1%, to 41; and St. Joe preferred 1%, to 42%.

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LEADVILLE.

Traveling with Snow-Shoes on the Rocky Mountains.

A Visit to the Highest Mine in the Leadville District.

Theories Regarding the Origin of the Silver-Beds-Mineral in Place.

A Novel Experience.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 25.—It was a clear, cold morning in the month of February. The snow-covered hills had been battling up and down, pushing and across the sloping plateau of Leadville for nearly a week without intermission, had grown and fought its way out through the narrow passages of the Arkansas canon, and thus obtained release, much to the satisfaction of the people of this long-suffering camp. Meanwhile the telegraphic communication with the outer world had been cut off, and the more distant mines had been isolated from the camp by reason of the heavy snow-fall.

The storm was now passed away, and the sky was again cloudless and the air still. Overhead towered the white peaks of the Sierras, so clearly outlined against the darkly-dotted horizon as to seem not more than a stone's throw away, although their base was not less than eight miles from the centre of the camp. So sharply defined were these irregular summits, and so extraordinarily pure the atmosphere, that, standing in the main street, one could see the light clouds of snow lifted up and whirled off from the topmost peaks by the upper winds.

Below in the valley all was strangely quiet. The sun smiled frigidly down upon snowy hill and slope, and upon the mines that dotted the landscape like great white graves. It was early, and Leadville was hardly awake. The camp is a little sleep, and breakfast for 8 to 10. At noon there were little wreaths of smoke rising faintly up from the cabin chimneys of the more enterprising miners, while staggering through the drifts in the middle of the road might be seen occasionally some human remnant of a last night's debauch, or the shivering form of some infatuated gambler, returning from a protracted struggle with the shrewdness, luck, in one of the numerous hell-like streets of this not over-moral town.

A party of capitalists had arranged to make an excursion to the Dyer Mine, located on Silver Hill, a distance of about three miles and about five miles from Leadville. The trip would be arduous one in summer, and its difficulties were increased tenfold in this season of the year. The first half of the journey could be made in a sled, the rest must be performed on foot, or rather on snow-shoes.

ON SNOW-SHOES.

Exactly how the snow-shoes were to be worn, and how many slides backward were to be taken for every slide forward, were questions of which the party were as yet entirely ignorant. They had various concoctions of their boyhood's days strange stories about Esquimaux, and reindeer, and snow-shoes, but in the case of Leadville, they had been hardy enough to decide on the popular use of the Esquimaux or the nationality of the snow-shoes. Still they were pleased with the snow-shoes, and the sleigh in which they were embarked rapidly crossed California Gulch and ascended the long ridge beyond, their spirits rose to the highest point.

A broad-eye view of Leadville presents the camp in all its luxuriance of barrenness and desolation. The scattering huts, the broad, winding trail, the winding of the trail up hill and there above the sage-brush turn, the slightly discolored trails winding loosely among the cabins, and striking off now and then, the gathering of the miners, and the miners, all together with their overweights—all these did not somehow, succeed in dampening the enthusiasm of the tourists. Or perhaps their souls were repressed with the pursuit of lure that they failed to be touched by this vision of so much beauty.

Crossing Georgia Gulch, a kind of depression in the earth, the party set out across the mountain, and at the most arduous point, reached Leadville, Iowa Gulch. It was here that the first silver mine was opened by a party of prospectors in 1874, but the mine of the party was now closed, and the mine has not been worked to any great extent as yet. It is expected that, when the number of smelters brings about a reduction in the cost of production, the mine will become valuable property. In this gulch, also, the mine owned and operated by ex-Congressman J. D. Ward, of Chicago, who has an office in the city, is now closed.

Reaching the upper end of the gulch, the wagon-train comes to an end, and the excursion party dismounted. Here began

THE REAL LABOR OF THE JOURNEY.

THE snow-shoes were unpacked, and arranged according to the size and physical capacities. Two kinds of snow-shoes had been provided: the web and the Norwegian. The former consisted of a framework, with a webbing of leather, and not of thongs, each shoe being about three inches in length, and having a width at its broadest part of twelve inches. The wearers made a good many mistakes, and every step is compelled to perform a section of a highland fling in order to bring his hind foot into the right place, and then to make a double muscular effort. For up-hill traveling they are preferable to the Norwegian shoes. The bold navigator who ventures to embark upon these across the snow-shoes, and finds himself in a position like sleek-riders, is sure to be thrown.

At this same moment, too, there occurred to the Doctor the reflection that, even if one should lose control of himself and tumble over during his slide, there was nothing but soft snow to fall upon him. To be sure, looking down the mountain side the night seemediddy and the trail somewhat steeper than the road at home, but he had a few moments of quiet, and then, as if to give him a moment's respite, the trail led him to the antithesis of what they were forgiven. This doctrine of atonement was the fundamental doctrine of the Christian system. Methodism, in the idea of salvation, had not been so far removed from the people as to be entirely unaccompa-

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